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The Fool's Revenge."

BE THE ATRE—Letta as "La Cigale."

S FRANCISCO MISSTRELS OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8:

JAME'S THEATRE—1:30 and 8: Opera. "The Bells of UNION SQUARE THEATRE-1:30 and 8: " Mother and WALLACR'S THEATRE-1:30 and 8: "Our Club."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.

GEBOOSS ART GALLERY—Painting, "Christ."

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Barnum's Show, Day and Night.

KURTZ'S GALLERY—8: Art Sale.

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Onsiness Nonces.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The British troops have occupied Fort Alimusjid in the Khyber Pass; the Afghans abandoned it after artillery firing on both sides. General Kauffmann has sent a sword to Shere Ali To quote the language of the Georgia stateswith a sympathetic address, === The British Parliament is to meet in December, ____ Mitchell Brothers, of Belfast, have failed with heavy liabilities. = Two large slate factories in Wales are to be closed.

DOMESTIC .- The estimates for the support of the

Government for the next fiscal year have been

decreased, = A plan for Resumption is outlined in THE TRIBUNE'S Washington dispatches. = Revenue troubles are again reported from South Carolina; Commissioner Raum will grant no amnesty to "moonshiners," = A severe gale prevails on the coast, but very little damage is reported. - The Convention of the Public Health Association, at Richmond, has adjourned. Cutrages by Indians in Nebraska and elsewhere are reported. === Eight men were kitled in the Sulhvan (Indiana) coal mine explosion. - Charles W. Angell, the Pullman Car Company's defaulting secretary, is in the custody of the United States Consul at Lisbon. still continues, but without result. Amasa Stone and ex-Governor Gardiner, of Vermout, testified in the Vanderbilt will case. The Jury in the Union Trust forgery case disagreed, and Pentez was released on barl. ____ Judge Van Vorst gave indement for the defendant on the demurrer in the Stewart will case, === There were large audiences at both the Murphy meetings. Trials of three alleged illegal voters were begun. === The Convention of Oil Producers

closed its sessions, ____ Gold, 1001s, 1001s, 1001s, Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99810 cents. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.47 cents. Stocks opened weak and declined, but later partially recovered and closed feverish. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in-

dicate cloudy weather, with rains, followed by clearing weather. Thermometer yesterday, 50°, 59°, 50°.

If the man who brought order out of the chaos of the Lake Shore Road, in the way which Mr. Amasa Stone depicted yesterday, was of unsound mind, there are a good many railroads in this country that would be glad to get hold of just such a lunatic.

The letter on another page which discusses the misguided policy of Lord Beaconsfield with the freedom of a friendly conversation, is from a distinguished Englishman whose name is necessarily withheld, but whose opinions will carry no little weight without it.

There can be no doubt of the truth of the point urged by one of the leading charities of this city as a reason for increased contributions at this time-that the yellow fever subscription swept away to the South many thousands of dollars which would otherwise have gone to benevolent objects here at home. This is a consideration to be borne in mind in aiding our many charities to begin their Winter's work.

A letter from a resident of De Ruyter, the town in Madison County which recently repudiated its Midland bonds, declares that its action was taken because the railroad had already repudiated its share of the bargain by not carrying its track as far as it had agreed to carry it. It is unfortunate that there should have been any cause for a step which, though taken with cause, cannot fail to have some demoralizing effects.

Dispatches from Halifax state that the new Viceroy and his royal wife are not expected to make their landing-or rather their two landings, for it seems that the operation is to be twice performed-before Monday, until which time Canadian loyalty must continue to restrain itself. Meanwhile an Ottawa correspondent gives us an unvarnished description of the plain and comfortable house in have been concerned also in the following that city in which Queen Victoria's daughter will soon take up her residence.

The capture of Fort Alimusjid will impart a certain prestige to the British invasion, engagement was of minor importance. The Afghan fort was formidably situated, but the defences were not capable of resisting modern artillery, which on this occasion was employed with remarkable skill. The achievement will serve, however, to deter hostile tribes from harassing the invading army, in England it will strengthen while the hope that the campaign may be short and decisive. In its political aspects the invasion is developing deep antagonism between England and Russia. There 1s no disguise on either side, both nations feeling instinctively that their supremacy in Asia is at stake in the pending conflict. If General Kauffmann is outspoken in sympathy for the Ameer, Lords Cranbrook and Lytton are as violent in their indirect assaults on Russin.

A staff correspondent who lately saw in one day two extremes of Indian life-the Nez Percés fresh from the warpath, dirty and defiant, and the exiled Modocs, after five years civilization sadiy diminished in numbers and accepting their lot with gloomy resignationputs these contrasts into a single picture, in a letter printed on another page. Our correspondent gives us a vivid glimpse of these two Indian communities, without attempting yet to discuss the policy which supports savages who have just ceased from making war upon us, at the same time that it condemns to permanent exile partly civilized Indians who have for five years kept the peace. The massacre of Canby, no doubt, deserved a striking retribution, but it is none the less a puzzling thing to find, in these two encampments, sadness and longing for home reigning among those of the Nation's wards who are plodding along toward civilization as well as they know how, and dirt and rations plenty and good humor general among those who live on the Government against which they make war periodically; or, to quote our correspondent's description, among the Government's enemies and paupers-"the best fed, best cared for, 'laziest and most ungrateful set of paupers that ever ate the corn of idleness and cursed their benefactors for not shelling it."

" REOPENING THE WOUNDS."

Senator Gordon has not found opportunity to explain his cipher correspondence with Mr. Smith M. Weed, or to answer the question so often asked whether he was the "Pope" who telegraphed so anxiously for "E June to prevent Naples failing"; nor has he told us what Smith Weed meant by the dispatches sent to Senator Gordon from Baltimore after the meeting with Colonel Pelton on the 20th of November, 1876, "Matters tea by 'London agent," and "Have Bath hold on to Cuba; may be little delay." But he has made an extremely affecting speech before the Georgia Legislature, deprecating the coarse and unpleasant behavior of Messrs. Conkling and Blaine, who choose this mappropriate time, just when "the races are at peace," to let fly again the bloody shirt, and wound the great Southern heart" by denying to the States the right to govern themselvesand other people-in whatever way they please. man: "At the very moment when Southern suffering and Northern beneficence were 'binding together these estranged sections, "these grave Senators seek to reopen wounds that were healing, and to revive passions that were dying." What have the grave Senators been doing?

What is the nature of the peace they have so ruthlessly disturbed? The correspondence of THE TRIBUNE has recently described the process by which Senator Gordon's friends have made things snug and comfortable in the Southern States with the aid of shot-guns and tissue ballots, wiping out the Republican majorities by thousands, and abolishing the right of suffrage for the ireed people so thoroughly that even where they number three-quarters of the population their votes are not allowed to be counted. Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appel-CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The activity of the police in the Stewart grave robbery case knocked the colored voter senseless and are now sitting on his head. When the constable bids them get up, their great Southern hearts are stirred, and they exclaim, "You "ought to be ashamed of yourself to come here and disturb the quiet of the family, "just as we are beginning to feel good. Go "away, you sectional and oppressive person, "and don't reopen the wounds of the ' war." Any unfortunate Republican who testifies before the United States authorities of the frauds and violence he has witnessed, is seized by the local officers and sent to jail. Federal supervisors are now locked up in South Carolina prisons, to prevent their telling the truth; and men are prosecuted for libel because they denounce the stuffing of ballot-boxes.

The tissue-paper ballots, which were fraudulently crammed into the boxes by the bandful, were known all over the State as 'Hampton's little jokers." Here is a facsimile of one, showing the exact size. Printed on a small piece of extremely thin paper, thousands of these fictitions votes could easily be placed in the urns; and it is impossible to imagine for such tickets any use except a fraudulent one:

> CHARLESTON COUNTY. POR GOVERNOR, Wade Hampton. Wade Hampton,
> LIEUTERANT-GOVERNOR,
> W. D. Simpson,
> SECRET-ARY OF STATE,
> R. M. Sims,
> ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
> Letty F. Yourman,
> COMPTROGLER-GENERAL,
> Johnson Hagood, Johnson Hages.
> TUGASURER.
> S. L. Lespier.
> S. L. Lespier.
> SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
> Hugh S. Thompson
> ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
> E. W. Moize. CONGRESS - SECOND DISTRICT,
> M. P. O'Connut.
> STATE SENATOR,
> Radioph Sociling. Rodoph Steelber REPRESENTATIVES P. Bettten C. R. M. Henderson C. R. Casally A. R. Herry armes M. Kosen A. R. Herry C. Echard C. H. Simonton V. T. Effe B. H. Ritlerge Onn F. Ficken Greege H. Walker J. William D. B. William Simons, Je Greege H. Walker B. William S. B. William Simons, Je Greege H. Walker B. William S. B. William Simons Je Greege H. Walker B. William S. B. William S. William Simons Je Greege H. Walker PROBATE JUDGE, W. E. Vincent.
> COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
> F. A. Hugocuin W. H. Cain
> Fidlip Fogatty,
> BCHGCL COMMISSIONER.
> Rev. P. F. Stevens.

There are names on this ticket which will at once call to mind the rascally transactions of 1876, when at the invitation of Wade Hampton the "best men," all being "well-"heeled," came up to Columbia "ostensibly to visit the State Fair," bringing their tool-chests" and "rifles concealed," and swearing that the count of the vote should result in "Hampton sure, or skirminshing." Mr. Johnson Hagood and Mr. C. H. Simonton, who figure on the "little joker," seem to suggestive dispatch sent at that time: Colonel C H. SIMONTON, Chester :

General Hampton sava come up to-night with all the JOHNSON HAGOOD. sinews you can command. And Mr. Sims, the Secretary of State, is and encourage the troops to press on doubtless the author of a telegram addressed to Florida during the electoral count, and erty to express the belief that not one dollar in through the defiles of the Khyber Pass, to one J. M. Fry, Buck Head (or Buck Hill?), stand around with them and see that the a thousand of the whole was subscribed or paid as to attack Jellalabad, whence the just before the meeting of the Electoral Col- affair was honestly conducted. Now, Mr. Lev- in the hope or expectation of any return except

"men to-night, as a precaution. Be quiet

" and prompt." The North has no desire to "revive passions that were dying," or to disturb the friendly feelings which have lately been called forth on both sides by the misfortunes of the Summer. If the sad occasion arise again it will be found that political troubles have not really chilled the brotherly sentiment of the two sections. But sentiment is not everything, and the North does not intend to be ruled either by rifle-clubs or little jokers.

HOW TO INFLUENCE VOTERS.

128 electoral votes, the latest elections leave faction. In all these States the Republican party had a plurality. If three tickets were in the field, and the votes were divided as at the last election, all these States would choose had almost a Boston flavor, and Mr. Woolley Republican electors. But it would be folly not to take into consideration the fact that increase or melt away; it will either be successfully united with the Democratic vote and cease to exist as a separate force, or will gather to itself a large part of that vote and become the chief opposition to the Republican party. Whether one result or the other shall come to pass, will depend mainly upon the degree of vigor and fidelity with which the Republican party performs its duty. As matters now stand, that party is in a minority in Maine, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, and has but a slender and insignificant majority in Iowa over the Democratic and Greenback vote combined. It ought to have, and can unquestionably secure a majority in all these States, but it will make a fatal mistake if it supposes that above suspicion of countenancing the least the work is already done which it has yet to do.

pear to indicate most correctly the division of | for the sole and simple purpose of falsifyparties, we find that 3,173,000 votes in the ing the vote of Florida and defrauding the nine States named were divided as follows: Republican, 1,475,060; Democratic, 1,247,-000; Greenback, 451,000. But the Greenback formed were of course never altered. Mr. vote is really a little larger, because all the votes cast for Smith of New-Jersey and Wright of Pennsylvania are here counted as Democratic votes. More than 15 per cent of the tacit confessions of the coparceners, could the whole vote cast was for the Greenback candidates. The Democratic and Greenback vote together exceeds the Republican to convince him that visiting Republicans did vote in each of the States, and by 224,- not carry out their infamous purpose of 000 in the aggregate. It is certain that the perpetration of every conceivable vilthe entire Democratic and Greenback vote lany. Having evolved this theory from can never be united, but the Democrats could his inner consciousness and never been lose over 100,000 hard-money men by the moved from it, it was not strange that, union, or about one in twelve of their whole when asked for his opinion of The Tribune number, and still have a majority of votes, and secure enough electors to make their express absolute disbelief in their existence, at success in the Presidential election quite certain. The vital questions, therefore, are of his own knowledge that Governor Noyes these: Can the Republicans secure a larger proportion of the honest-money Democrats, in event of such a coalition, or recall by faithful teaching of truth those Republicans who of promises of reward the vote of Florida was have been drawn away to the worship of

false gods. It is believed by many that any coalition of Democratic and Greenback forces is impracticable, but the election returns give a different impression. More than two-thirds of the Greenback votes were cast by forme Demo- Leverett Saltonstall. Vain endeavor. Mr. erats. A careful analysis, based upon the best information attainable at this time, leads to the belief that out of 451,500 Greenback votes, about 149,500 were cast by former Republicans and 302,000 by former Democrats. Independently of the congeniality of opinions on the money question, the majority of the Greenback voters would naturally favor an alliance with the party to which they were formerly attached. But the prevailing opinions of these parties are so congenial that it is a palpable waste of opportunities for them to divide. The tendency, after resumption has been accomplished, will be even stronger than it has been hitherto to consolidate all enemies of the public credit, all foes of the National banking system, all famished speculators who long for cheap money, and all believers in fiat money, in one compact

These facts teach that the Republican party must expect overwhelming defeat unless it does two things:

I. It must deserve the confidence of all friends of honest money and public faith, by strict fidelity to every National obligation.

H. It must make earnest and systematic efforts to inform voters upon financial questions.

If the Republican party should besitate or palter, it would certainly fail to get the confidence or support of the sincere and uncompromising hard-money men among the Democrats, and would at the same time encourage the spread of soft-money heresics among its own members. But rigid fidelity in action is not enough. The Republican party did not come into existence without patient and long-continued effort to inform and arouse public opinion. It cannot hope to continue existence, if it leaves prevalent errors to pass unchallenged, suffers the grossest errors to spread without resistance. and tries to shirk the discussion of financial questions wherever the heresics have gained a footing. The work of education, moreover, to put a man into that distinguished cannot safely be left until after a political campaign has aroused the prejudices, interests and passions of men.

The most effective of all agencies for combatting error is the press. If the Republican plied now to 100,000 voters who are in doubt as to their duty, or are misled by financial errors, it might rest assured that it would not have much occasion to spend money in a costly and heated canvass in 1880, in order to insure its success and the triumph of the public faith.

THE COPARCENERS' DUMMY.

The trouble with Mr. Leverett Saltonstall of Boston is that he is overpowered with a sense of the transcendent importance of the opinions of Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, These opinions having been once formed upon the basis of his own unerring intuitions, without regard to facts or testimony, are unchangeable. If facts disagree with them, so much the worse for the facts; the best thing they can do is to come around and "make it up" with Mr. Leverett Saltonstall's beliefs and notions. Mr. Saltonstall is a very reputable and gengrandeur about his deportment and bearing that might not unfitly be characterized as magnificent. His features are Roman, his voice Websterian, manner impressive, blood blue, character massive and rocky, and no man regards the opinions of Leverett Saltonstall with such reverence and affection as he. The coparceners desired him to go down

Nor does he appear to have had an active or any other transactions of the ciphering statesmen. He seems to have done nothing except perhaps occasionally wave his hand and look impressive. He must have wondered what, after all, he was sent down there for. Perhaps he thought it was because of Mr. Tilden's belief in the salutary and restraining presence of a Boston man in Tallahassee. It did not occur to him that the coparceners In eight Northern States, which have in all | might be using him as a stalking-horse; that he was the emmently respectable figurehead the balance of power with the Greenback of a party of fellows who were there to bny Florida's electoral vote. Of course not. Why should it? There were Mr. Marble, whose sesquipedalian discourse of Ohio, one of the most ardent purifiers of the votes will not be so divided at a future for reform everybody knows, all standing by election, for the Greenback strength will either to see that there was an honest count, and apparently for no other purpose. Mr. Saltonstall not being a nervously active man himself probably saw nothing strange in their apparent inactivity. He may have since discovered grounds at least for the suspicion that, while he was acting as the respectable figurehead of the crowd, the copareeners were up to all sorts of deviltry in secret. In making this selection for a figurehead,

they paid a compliment to Mr. Saltonstall's integrity at the expense of his intelligence. They wanted a very dull and very respectable person. They seem to have succeeded. Mr. Saltonstall, immediately on his arrivalperhaps before-intrenched himself in two positions: the first, that the coparceners, Marble, Woolley, Coyle, and the rest, were entirely shadow of fraud, or even impropriety; and the second, that Governor Noyes and the Taking those votes in each State which ap- Republicans associated with him were there people of the United States of their honest choice of a President. These opinions once Leverett Saltonstall is never guilty of the weakness of changing what he is pleased to call his mind. No amount of evidence, nor make him believe that they attempted to bribe the Returning Board; nor any proof suffice cipher disclosures some time ago, he should the same time that he asserted positively as was constantly sending and receiving cipher dispatches, and it was notorious that through his machinations and his bribes in the form secured for President Hayes by fraud. Governor Noyes, upon this, took pains to deny the passage of one single telegram as charged, and to refute in detail the other loose assertions of Mr. Saltonstall. Perhaps he thought to change the opinion of Mr. Leverett Saltonstell is one of those Old Line Whig Democrats who, when they took their Democracy, shut their eyes and opened their mouths, and took it straight. They will not now permit themselves to believe that a Democrat can perpetrate fraud, or a Republican

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall accordingly calls atention to the fact that Mr. Noyes's specific denial of his specific charge does not deny that there were dispatches sent or that he might have seen them. If he would only do this and "procure the publication of all dignant denial would seem to be less a bit of ornament of whom society should be proud. "special pleading." To which Mr. Noyes might well answer: "Is there any other imsist, of course, notwithstanding anybody's denial, or any amount of proof to the contrary, that Mr. Noyes and the Republicans who were In the letter just published he makes an arguoffered them for Tilden by the coparceners, it must have been because the Republicans offered them greater inducements; so it he is so indignant at the fraud that he says he would prefer being forgotten rather than be "immortalized as the first President who occupied that distinguished office under the peculiar title by which the present incumbent holds it." As to that, tastes may differ. But if Mr. Leverett Saltonstall is immortalized at all, his immortality bids fair at present to hinge upon the fact that he was connected with an effort from a purchase not merely suspected, but proved beyond possibility of contradiction. Mr. Saltonstall is, no doubt, or means to be, honest. There is manifestly no guile party would cause The Tribune to be sup- in him. But what must be the intelligence of a man who has all this ciphering going on under his very nose, and not only doesn't know anything about it at the time, but refuses to credit it after it has been indubitably proved and virtually confessed by the copar-

do anything eise.

ceners 7

MIXING POLITICS AND CHARITY. It is better to keep politics and charity apart or at least not to consider them as holding to each other reciprocal relations. We observe a disposition on the part of Southern orators to connect them. We beg leave to protest. We call these gushing gentlemen to witness that not in all the North has there ever been a publicly speken-and so far as we know there has not been a published-word to intimate that the contributions poured into the fever-stricken districts carried with them any obligation whatever or any expectation of return. It was tlemanly person. Indeed, there is a kind of never whispered that the North was showing especial magnanimity in assisting in their distress the Southern people, from whom we had been estranged. As having had somewhat to do with the great work of charity by which hundreds of thousands of dollars were raised at the North and applied to the alleviation of Southern misery and distress, THE TRIBUNE feels at lib-

ceners could not have sought his services to Certainly no contributor in the North ever aid them in ferreting out frauds in Florida. dreamed that an act of ordinary humanity would affect the political action of the beneficiaries part in any of the negotiations undertaken, of his charity. Northern people saw nothing except that their fellow men were suffering; they did not look to see who they were, or stop to remember anything about them. They simply set about relieving them. Once in a while during these dreadful weeks there came up from some Southern newspaper a tropical sunburst of sentiment on the subeffect upon the Returning Board of the mere | ject, and we were told in language of great warmth and brilliancy that this at last reunited us, that we were brothers again indeed, and that the South-usually the giorious," or "chivalrous," or "generous," or "noble-hearted" South-would never,

never forget such kindness, etc., etc. It was all very well; the writers were evidently sincere, and it was no doubt a relief to them to say this sort of thing. It is to be remarked, however, that the North in the most unsentimental politics now living, and Mr. Coyle, whose zeal and matter-of-fact way made little or no response to these protestations, but went right on forwarding contributions to the sufferers in the most business-like manner. That is all passed. The account, if there was any, is settled. Northern men simply did their duty, and were compensated by the satisfaction it gave. They did not, and do not, boast of it; they have not reminded the Southern people of it or held them under any obligation for it. If the Southern white people supposed we

expected any acknowledgment for it in the form of political action, they did the North great injustice. They do us and themselves wrong in imputing any such disposition to buy off their just resentment or purchase their good will. The parallel with Jacob and Esau stops short of that. We confess we have observed with surprise a disposition on the part of some Southern orators to carry it still further, and construe the generous conduct of the North as a sort of expiation of previous offences; something done in the spirit of penitence for past wrongs and injuries. This seems to be the view of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, who, in a speech before the Legislature of that State, after referring deprecatingly to the speeches lately made by Senators Blaine and Conkling and Secretary Sherman, assured his hearers that what he was pleased to call "the policy of "oppression" advocated by these leaders was not sustained by the masses at the North, because, he said, there were thousands of Republicans "whose hearts bled for recent 'afflictions, and whose purses were em-'ployed to relieve Southern suffer-'ing." "That was a spectacle," he said, that presented the better side of these men, and that touched and moved the great Southern heart, and caused "it to beat once more in responsive throbs to the great heart of the North, as deep calleth unto deep; and Southern prayers ascended that "Jehovah would not only reward them a thousandfold, but that this great Southern woe, made national by godlike sympathy, "might become the grave of all sec-"tional animosities." Which is pretty enough, to be sure, but jumbles up charity and polities in the most absurd manner possible. Nobody at the North expected that the political action of the Southern people would be affected by Northern kindness, but it seems, according to Senator Gordon, that the Southern people took it as an expression of sorrow that we had ever criticised the brutal and dishonest methods of Southern Democrats, and a sort of promise that we would do so no more. For he says, "at the very moment when Southern suffering and "Northern beneficence were binding together "these estranged sections, these grave Senators "seek to reopen wounds that were healing and to revive passions that were dying." This passes for eloquence; but with great respect for the people who applaud it, it sounds very much like the blubbering of a ruffian "dispatches in cipher to and from his friends who reproaches you because when you "in Florida while he was apparently in com- relieved his distress you did not condone all mand there," Mr. Saltonstall thinks, "his m- his past offences and agree that he was an

Let us have done with all this silly stuff. Of the people who contributed to Southern practicable thing Mr. Leverett Saltonstall re- relief whom Senator Gordon eulogizes so quires as a condition precedent to confessing warmly, nine-tenths are persons who sympathat he has made a lying and scandal- thize perfectly with Messrs. Blaine, Conkling ous charge ?" Mr. Saltonstall will in- and Sherman in condemning the dishonest and barbarous practices by which the white Democrats of the South have succeeded in depriving hundreds of thousands of voters associated with him were guilty of bribery, and of their legal rights and the free expression that they did actually buy the vote of Florida. of their views. Subscribing to relief funds is one thing; giving countenance to the ment to that purpose, the drift of which is dishonest and brutal practices of the persons that if the Returning Board refused the price relieved, is quite another. A solid South made solid by fraud, intimidation and violence has resumed its old alliance with the party at the North which has for twenty years must be that they were bribed. And done nothing but hatch mischief and plot crime. That alliance solidities the intelligence and patriotism of the North in opposition. It is the instinct of self preservation. Nothing else could be expected. This is the continuation of the old fight taken from the field to the forum; no more nor less. It is useless to attempt to evade it. The North sees it, and is prepared to meet it. The South has never lost sight of it. We may as well be frank with each other. The North did not dream of securing office under the peculiar title derived political advantage; hardly, indeed, of softening anybody's animosities by its charities. If the Southern leaders supposed that we handed over our contributions saying, "Your sor-'rows have touched us; we regret that we have opposed you; and as soon as you recover we shall be pleased to see you suppress "the negro votes, and with the Tammany Democracy of the North take the con-"trol of the Government which you "threw away in 1861"-if they supposed that was the spirit in which we made our subscriptions they made a great mistake. Charity and politics are separate things. They ought not to, and in this case cannot, be mixed. And as for Senator Gordon, we do not so much object to his vilifying our political opinions as to his glorifying in the same breath our generosity. This making a man's almsgiving an occasion for mixing in with cheap expressions of gratitude a tirade of abuse for not attending the same church or voting the same ticket with you, is pretty small business. But in Georgia it passes for eloquence.

· GROWING OLD. An anniversary like that recently observed in the John Street Methodist Church remnids us, as did our centennial celebrations, that we are at ast achieving a respectable autiquity. The history of this church takes us back to the early and most interesting days of Methodism. Its preachers were sent to America in 1770; but four years before the foundations of the John Street Church had been but by several humble followers of Wesley, though the first edifice itself was not built until 1768, The spot has been retained as a place of religious worship, but the building itself is a comparatively modern one. The property, however, is in the toad leads direct to the Afghan capital. The lege, instructing him to "bring forty or fifty erett Saltonstall is no detective; the copar-1 the simple thanks which are most cloquent. General Conference, and it is probable that it will represent the South, in case the desire for a new

for a long time remain consecrated to religious uses. Standing in one of the centres of our commercial industry, surrounded by shops and warehouses, it has only Trinity and St. Paul's and St. Peter's left for neighbors, and these are at a considerable distance from it. The Methodists have shown good taste as well as religious reverence in its preservation. Small and somewhat insignificant as the structure is, for it has no claim to architectural merit, it is yet a monument of religious devotion and zeal, exhibited at a time when they were most needed. and their influence upon the lethargic religious condition of society most imperatively demanded. The Methodist Church has grown great and rich, and in all ways prosperous. It has lost, perhaps, something of its simplicity; and if John Wesley could visit us, possibly the John Street Meeting House would win his preference over much more pretentious structures. It speaks of primitive Methodism. It reminds us of that day of small things, in which John and Charles Wesley, and Whitefield, and Howell Harris, and John Fletcher and Thomas Walsh (to name no others) carried on the wonderful work of revival, and travelled and toiled and suffered in its behalf. The story has been a hundred times told, and it is as fascinating as ever.

The stranger in London comes across churches everywhere : he encounters them in the most unexpected places; and what is better, he usually finds their doors open. Many of these buildings have little architectural merit-a few of them, though only parish churches, have a great deal. But, ugly or attractive, they have thus far been religiously preserved, and it is only until lately that the demolition of the least used of them has been suggested. Daily morning and evening prayer is maintained in many of them, offered sometimes, it must be admitted, by exceedingly small congregations, and when even the canonical " two or three" have been gathered together with difficulty. But the churches are there, if not the congregations; and they are full of interest and suggestion, from great St. Paul's to the smallest little chapels standing in out-of-the-way corners and hidden by warehouses. As the American from New-York encounters them, here and there, they bring him a pleasant surprise; and he can but regret that in his own city the uptown movement has taken so many religious societies away from the lower part of the city, and that the rise in the value of real property has caused the destruction of so many temples. It was inevitable, perhaps; but even inevitable things are sometimes to be regretted. The Methodists, the Episcopalians and the Catholies who have churches left "below Bleecker" will not now willingly let them go. Their value is beginning to be appreciated-a value which no possible sum of money offered for the land could equal. As we are growing old, it becomes us to have at least a few antiquities. Morally we cannot afford to be always pulling down and rebuilding; and when we are just a little older we shall understand that the feeling of preservation is not altogether sentimental, in the bad sense of that word.

the publication of grossly inaccurate reports of the finding of Mr. Stewart's body and the capture of the lobbers, that they are the victims of unscrupulous private detectives and reckless reporters. While we cannot but condemn them for the carelessness with which they have permitted publications which are only a little less outrageous than the crime which it was pretended to describe, we still cannot refuse our sympathy for the unhappy plight in which others have placed them. But while trying to sneak back to a truthful position on this important topic of news, our unhappy contemporaries ought not to permit their reckless reporters to lay the blame where it does not belong-upon Superintendent Walling and his subordinates at Headquarters. Their misinformation did not come from the officers of the police, but from private detectives. Nor did it come from Judge Hilton or Assistant District Attorney Russell, whom they are now endeavoring to place in the position of equivocating, when denying to a TRIBUNE reporter that the body had been found. We bear willing testimony to the fact that Superintendent Walling, Inspectors Murray, Dilks, Thorns and McDermott, Captain Kealy, of the Detective Bureau, and Captain McCullagh, of the precinct in which the crime was committed, have all cheerfully and fully informed THE TRIBUNE reporters of every step which it was proper the public should know, and we cannot now recall a single misstatement or equivocal answer made by them to proper inquiries. And Judge Hilton, both orally and in writing, has constantly kept THE TEIBUNE rightfully informed upon all material matters, as also has Mr. Russell. These are naturally the best authorities to apply to for information enced and less conscientious collectors of news that it is always wisest and least troublesome to go to the fountain head for the clearest and cleanest information.

It is to be said in behalf of those of our unfor-

tunate contemporaries who have been misled into

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic party needs rest and a tonic. No one but Democrats should emigrate to South

Congress meets one week from next Monday. Verily, Moses, the time is short.

Even Justice in South Carolina has donned a red shirt and turned buildozer.

Senator Gordon talks more fluently about reconciliation than about those ciphers which he received. Mr. Saltenstall says the cipher coparceners were "misguided." Is this another reflection on Tilden's

When Wade Hampton emerges into public view after his broken leg has healed he will discover an mourable fracture in his reputation.

The Buzzard Dollar fanatic will discover presently that the people are not disposed to clamor for an 85-cent dollar when a 100-cent one is within their

Night Editor Anderson is eclipsed by Night Editor Doggett, of Charleston. He who can vote 2,454 times in one day is a bigger man than he who can tell 2,454 red-headed lies in the same length of Why should Mr. Tilden intrigue to capture the

Pennsylvania Democracy for 1880, when the State is sure to be carried by the Republicans ? Perhaps he doesn't expect an election, but wishes to be vin dicated by a renomination. The Democracy refuses to condemn the cipher co-

parceny, or the bulldozing and ballot-box stuffing of South Carolina. It is well. This refusal makes ciphering, bulldozing and tissue ballots the issues 1880, and makes it impossible for any man who as faith in fair elections and public honesty to vote with the Democratic party.

It is remarked with great ability by Mr. Saltonstall, in his last contribution to the cipher literature, that "if the dispatches are to be believed at all they must be credited throughout." Of course they must, and it is the fact that they are "credited throughout" which has created such a commotion in Mr. Saltonstalf's party. The same fact is doing duty as a muzzle on the mouths of the coparceners.

Senator Beck has discovered a plan for increasing the Democratic majority in the next House which embraces the true elements of "Cipher Reform." He thinks the seats ot all the Congressmen who have been elected in the districts where there were Federal supervisors present should be declared vacant. He would then, doubtless, have a new election held, at which there should be no trouble-some supervisors to keep a tally of the tissue ballots.

The solidity of the South Carolina victory is almost as great in the Legislature as in the Congressional delegation. Out of the 158 members there are only eight Republicans-three in the Senate and five in the House. The Hampton plan admits of no balf-way work. Its justification is the necessity of having the State government in the hands of white having the State government in the hands of white men, but it does not seem necessary to reduce the colored representation to so small a minority in order to give the white men control. Do the white men wish to have it appear that they are unable to cope with more than eight Republicans in the great work of purifying public affairs by means of stuffed bal-lot-boxes ?"

A distressing but rather rickety rumor comes from Washington that the Solid South begins to think a Southern Speaker would be of more value even thau Mr. Randali. The gifted Blackburn of Kentucky is conspicuous as the candidate who will best